

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re U.S. Patent No. 7,700,121 B2)	
)	
Issue Date: April 20, 2010)	Examiner: Jana A. Hines
)	
Application No.: 10/733,232)	Confirmation No.: 4579
)	
Filing Date: December 12, 2003)	
)	
Inventors: Yosser Ben Achour <i>et al.</i>)	
)	
For: GENE ASSOCIATED WITH LEISHMANIA)	
PARASITE VIRULENCE)	

Box: Petitions

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

**PETITION TO THE DIRECTOR UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.181 REQUESTING REVIEW OF
THE DISMISSAL OF PATENTEE'S REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF
PATENT TERM ADJUSTMENT - PRE GRANT**

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.181(a)(3), Patentee hereby petitions the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") for review of the Decision on the Application for Patent Term Adjustment Pre-Grant ("Decision") mailed on March 17, 2010.

Patentee attaches the following documents, for the Director's convenience: (1) Application for Patent Term Adjustment Pre-Grant filed December 19, 2008 ("Application"); (2) the Decision; and (3) USPTO document entitled "Simplification of Patent Term Adjustment, last modified September 20, 2007.

I. Statement of the Facts

**A. Patent Term Adjustment in Patentee's Petition Under
37 C.F.R. §1.705(d)**

The USPTO issued U.S. Patent No. 7,700,121 B2 ("the '121 patent") on April 20, 2010. The face of the '121 patent indicates a patent term adjustment of 379 days. On December 19, 2008, Patentee timely filed an Application for Patent Term Adjustment Pre-Grant ("Petition"), explaining that the patent term adjustment should be 266 days based on the prosecution history of this application at the time. Specifically, this calculation did not include any additional patent term adjustment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.703(a)(6) because at the time, the '121 patent had not yet issued.

In the Petition, Patentee calculated an initial USPTO delay of 266 days based on 447 days of positive patent term adjustment decreased by 181 days of patent adjustment reduction. The 447 days of positive patent term adjustment was calculated on three grounds. First, the first Office action was mailed on June 14, 2005, resulting in a PTO delay of 122 days beyond the 14 months provided by 35 U.S.C. § 154(b). Second, the Patentee filed a Request for Continued Examination on June 25, 2007, which stopped the accumulation of patent term adjustment under the 3-year pendency rule provided by 35 U.S.C. § 154(b)(1)(B) at 195 days. Though the '121 patent had not issued yet, Patentee believed that it was appropriate to address patent term adjustment under the 3-year pendency rule in the Petition given that the RCE capped the period of adjustment under this rule anyway.

In the third and final ground, a fourth Office action was mailed September 7, 2007, resulting in no increase in patent term adjustment. This Office action, however,

did not examine the listing of claims presented in the Amendment After Final filed on January 8, 2007, as requested in the RCE. Patentee's representative diligently contacted the Examiner by telephone on December 4, 2007, and indicated that the fourth Office action did not consider the correct listing of claims. A corrected fourth Office action was mailed March 4, 2008. The corrected Office action withdrew the Office action dated September 7, 2007. Because of the Examiner's error, Patentee was unable to proceed with prosecution of the application until the Examiner corrected her mistake. Patentee therefore argued in the Petition that the patent term adjustment should include the 130 days spanning October 25, 2007, four months from the filing of the RCE, to March 4, 2008, the mailing date of the corrected Office action. As Patentee discusses below, the Office's current calculation of patent term adjustment does not take these 130 days into account.

B. The '121 Patent Issued After the Office of Petitions Ruled on the Petition

Patentee received an Issue Notification on April 5, 2010, indicating that the '121 patent would issue on April 20, 2010, with a patent term adjustment of 379 days. Patentee believes that the Office arrived at 379 days by calculating a patent term increase of 560 days decreased by 181 days of patent adjustment reduction. Patentee believes that these 560 days include 122 days as discussed above for the first ground of adjustment, 75 days for the second ground of adjustment, and 363 days for delay in issuing a patent under 37 C.F.R. § 1.703(a)(6). Regarding the second ground for patent term adjustment, Patentee had initially calculated 195 days, but now realizes based on the Office's calculation that the time during which the application was under appeal

should be subtracted from this figure pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.703(b)(4). Accordingly, the Office's calculation of 75 days with regard to this second ground for patent term adjustment appears to be correct. Thus, the first and second grounds for patent term adjustment as described in the Petition are now moot for reconsideration as the Office has included the appropriate adjustment based on these two grounds in its current calculation of patent term adjustment.

Applicant also agrees with the Office's addition of 363 days of patent term adjustment for delay in issuing a patent under 37 C.F.R. § 1.703(a)(6).

Regarding the third ground for patent term adjustment as discussed in above and in Patentee's Petition, however, the Office has not taken the resulting 130 days of prosecution delay into account in its current calculation.

II. Point to Be Reviewed

The Office's Basis for Denying Additional Patent Term Adjustment Is Contrary to the Premise Underlying the Patent Term Provision of the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999

The Office explained its rationale for not including the 130 days of patent term adjustment in its calculation. In the Decision, the Office acknowledged that an Office action was mailed on September 7, 2007, and that thereafter a second Office action was mailed on March 4, 2008. See Decision, page 3. Based on these facts, the Office reasoned that "the mailing of a second Office action withdrawing the first action does not negate the fact that the Office took action in this application within the meaning of § 1.702(a)(2) on September 7, 2007." *Id.* In essence, the Office effectively ignores the impact of the Examiner's mistake on whether prosecution may proceed at all, instead

simply inquiring whether a response, any response, was mailed out within 4 months. Such reasoning, however, directly contradicts the intent behind the patent term provision of the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 ("AIPA") as expressed by the Office and by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

In a document entitled "Simplification of Patent Term Adjustment," the Office articulated the purpose behind the patent term provision of the AIPA as follows.

The purpose of the patent term adjustment provision in the AIPA was to guarantee that diligent applicants would still have a patent term of at least seventeen years from grant under the twenty-year patent term system. . . . PTA should be limited to the situations in which the USPTO delayed processing or examination of the patent and this delay resulted in the application pending before the USPTO for more than three years.

Under the current 20-year system of patent term, delays in examination by the USPTO would unfairly subtract from the patent term due to the Applicant.

The Federal Circuit also recently articulated a similar purpose behind the patent term provision of the AIPA.

In 1994, the law changed the effective term of a patent from seventeen years commencing from issuance to twenty years from filing. See Pub. L. No. 103-465, § 532, 108 Stat. 4809, 4984 (1994). With the change came new ways of compensating patentees for PTO-caused delays during prosecution. Under the previous seventeen-year regime, PTO-caused delays could not affect patent terms because the term commenced upon issuance after any delays during patent acquisition. Under the twenty-year term, however, those delays consumed the effective term of a patent. In 1999, the American Inventors Protection Act amended 35 U.S.C. § 154(b) to address this new problem. The new Act promised patent applicants a full patent term adjustment for any delay during prosecution caused by the PTO.

Wyeth v. Kappos, 591 F.3d 1364, 1366 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (emphasis added). Thus, according to the Office and to the Federal Circuit, the AIPA was designed to account for USPTO delays in examination, and therefore prosecution, of a patent application that extended beyond three years that would chip away at the minimum 17-year patent term that Congress wanted to preserve for the Patentee under the 20-year system.

In the instant case, the fact that the Examiner's initial Office action following Patentee's RCE considered the wrong Amendment and therefore the wrong set of claims completely stalled prosecution of the application until Patentee received an Office action addressing the correct set of claims. As noted above, Patentee was diligent in notifying the Examiner of this problem. Based on the Office's own articulation of the purpose of the patent term provision of the AIPA and the Federal Circuit's interpretation, the 130 days that started on the 4-month date and ended on the mailing date of the corrected Office Action should be counted towards patent term adjustment. Otherwise, Patentee will have lost those 130 days of patent term due to USPTO examination delay through no fault of the Patentee. This is exactly the type of examination delay and prosecution delay that the AIPA was meant to account for.

III. Action Requested

Patentee respectfully requests that the Director reconsider the Office's decision to dismiss Patentee's Petition with regard to the third ground of patent term adjustment argued for by Patentee in the Petition. Because this third ground for patent term adjustment is based on a delay that took place before the '121 patent issued, Patentee has timely filed this petition under 37 C.F.R. § 1.181 to seek the Director's

reconsideration of the Office's decision on Patentee's Petition with respect to this third ground and reconsideration of the rationale underlying that decision.

For the reasons set forth above, Patentee therefore respectfully requests that the Director reverse the USPTO's Decision with regard to the third ground for patent term adjustment argued for by Patentee, grant a total patent term adjustment of 509 (379 + 130) days to the '121 patent, and issue a decision on this petition that is consistent with the USPTO's and the Federal Circuit's description of the purpose underlying the patent term provision of the AIPA.

If there are any fees due in connection with the filing of this request, please charge such fees to Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

Dated: May 17, 2010

By: 

Maryann T. Puglielli
Reg. No. 52,138
tel: (202) 408-6054
fax: (202) 408-4400

1/Fu DAF

PATENT

Attorney Docket No. 3495.0381-00



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Yosser Ben Achour et al.

Application No.: 10/733,232

Filed: December 12, 2003

For: GENE ASSOCIATED WITH
LEISHMANIA PARASITE
VIRULENCE

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)
) Group Art Unit: 1645
)
) Examiner: Jana A. Hines
)
)
) Confirmation No.: 4579
)
)

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

APPLICATION FOR PATENT TERM ADJUSTMENT-PRE-GRANT

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.705(b), Applicant hereby applies for patent term adjustment under 35 U.S.C. § 154(b) of 266 days. This application is being filed before or with the issue fee payment, as required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.705(b).

I. Statement of the Facts Involved

A. Correct Patent Term Adjustment

Applicant received the Determination of Patent Term Adjustment with the Notice of Allowance and Fee(s) Due mailed from the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) on September 26, 2008, advising that this application is entitled to 0 days of patent term adjustment.

Applicant has calculated a patent term adjustment of 266 days based on the following facts:

12/22/2008 JADJ02 00000001 10733232
01 FC:145b 200.00 OP

The above-identified application was filed December 12, 2003.

The first Office action was mailed on June 14, 2005, resulting in a PTO delay of 122 days beyond the 14 months provided by 35 U.S.C. § 154(b).

Applicant filed a response to the first Office action on August 15, 2005, resulting in no reduction of patent term adjustment.

A second Office action was mailed November 7, 2005, resulting in no increase in patent term adjustment.

Applicant filed a response to the second Office action on May 5, 2006, resulting in a decrease in patent term adjustment of 87 days.

A third and final Office action was mailed August 24, 2006, resulting in no increase in patent term adjustment.

Applicant filed a Notice of Appeal on February 26, 2007, resulting in a decrease in patent term adjustment of 94 days.

Applicant filed a Request for Continued Examination on June 25, 2007, resulting in no decrease in patent term adjustment. Based on the filing of this RCE, the PTO delay under the 3-year pendency rule provided by 35 U.S.C. § 154(b)(1)(B) is 195 days.

A fourth Office action was mailed September 7, 2007, resulting in no increase in patent term adjustment. This Office action, however, did not examine the listing of claims presented in the Amendment After Final filed on January 8, 2007, as requested in the RCE.

Applicant's representative contacted the Examiner by telephone on December 4, 2007, and indicated that the fourth Office action did not consider the correct listing of claims.

A corrected fourth Office action was mailed March 4, 2008, resulting in a PTO delay of 130 days. The corrected Office action withdrew the Office action dated September 7, 2007. Because of the Examiner's error, Applicant was unable to proceed with prosecution of the application. Applicant therefore contends that PTO delay should include the 130 days spanning October 25, 2007, four months from the filing of the RCE, to March 4, 2008, the mailing date of the corrected Office action.

Thus, the total of PTO adjustments based on delay is 447 days (122+195+130) and the total of reductions in term adjustment is 181 days (87+94), resulting in a patent term adjustment of 266 days total. Applicant respectfully requests that the current patent term adjustment be reconsidered.

B. Terminal Disclaimer

The above-identified application is not subject to a Terminal Disclaimer.

C. Reasonable Efforts

Applicant filed a response to the second Office action on May 5, 2006, resulting in a decrease in patent term adjustment of 87 days. Applicant filed a Notice of Appeal on February 26, 2007, resulting in a decrease in patent term adjustment of 94 days. Applicant made reasonable efforts to conclude prosecution of the application.

II. Fee

As required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.705(b)(1), this application is accompanied by a fee of \$200.00. Please charge any other fees due in connection with the filing of this application to Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

Dated: December 19, 2008

By: _____

Maryann T. Puglielli
Reg. No. 52,138



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
P.O. Box 1450
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

Paper No.

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER LLP
901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON DC 20001-4413

COPY MAILED

MAR 17 2010

In re Application of :
Ben Achour et al. :
Application No. 10/733,232 : ON APPLICATION FOR
Filed: December 12, 2003 : PATENT TERM ADJUSTMENT
Atty Docket No. 3495.0381-00 :

This is in response to the APPLICATION FOR PATENT TERM ADJUSTMENT-PRE-GRANT filed December 19, 2008. Applicants submit that the correct patent term adjustment to be indicated on the patent is two hundred sixty-six (266) days, not zero (0) days as calculated at the time of the mailing of the notice of allowance. Applicants request this correction in part on the basis that the Office will take in excess of three years to issue this patent¹.

To the extent that the instant application for patent term adjustment requests reconsideration of the patent term adjustment as it relates to the Office's failure to issue the patent within 3 years of the filing date, the application for patent term adjustment under 37 CFR 1.705(b) is **DISMISSED as PREMATURE**.

Knowledge of the actual date the patent issues is required to calculate the amount, if any, of additional patent term patentee is entitled to for Office failure to issue the patent within 3 years. See § 1.702(b). (This is true even where a request for continued examination (RCE) was filed). The computer will not

¹ It is noted that a request for continued examination (RCE) was first filed in this application on June 25, 2007. An RCE cuts-off their ability to accumulate any additional patent term for over three year pendency. The 1.702(b) period excludes any period consumed by continued examination requested by applicant under 35 U.S.C. 132(b).

undertake the § 1.702(b) calculation until the actual date of issuance of the patent has been determined. Likewise, the computer will not calculate any further Office delay under § 1.702(a)(4) or applicant delay under § 1.704(c)(10) until the actual date of issuance of the patent has been determined. As such, the Office can not make a determination on the correctness of the patent term adjustment until the patent has issued.

Requesting reconsideration of the patent term adjustment to be indicated on the patent under 37 CFR 1.705(b) based on the initial determination of patent term adjustment and a projected issuance date of the patent (or even the filing date of the request for continued examination) is premature. Accordingly, it is appropriate to dismiss as premature such a request.

Rather than file an application for patent term adjustment under 37 CFR 1.705(b) contesting the 37 CFR 1.702(b) calculation at the time of the mailing of the notice of allowance, applicant is advised that they may wait until the time of the issuance of the patent and file a request for reconsideration of the patent term adjustment pursuant to 37 CFR 1.705(d). As the USPTO does not calculate the amount of time earned pursuant to 37 CFR 1.702(b) until the time of the issuance of the patent, the Office will consider any request for reconsideration of the patent term adjustment due to an error in the calculation of 37 CFR 1.702(b) to be timely if the request for reconsideration is filed within two months of the issuance of the patent. However, as to all other bases for contesting the initial determination of patent term adjustment received with the notice of allowance, applicant must timely file an application for patent term adjustment prior to the payment of the issue fee².

To the extent that applicant otherwise requests correction of the patent term adjustment at the time of mailing of the notice

² For example, if applicant disputes both the calculation of patent term adjustment under 37 CFR 1.702(a)(1) for Office failure to mail a first Office action or notice of allowance not later than fourteen months after the date on which the application was filed and under 37 CFR 1.702(b) for Office failure to issue a patent within three years of the actual filing date of the application, then applicant must still timely file an application for patent term adjustment prior to the payment of the issue fee to contest the calculation of Office delay in issuing a first Office action or notice of allowance. See 37 CFR 1.705(b) and 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(3)(B). A dispute as to the calculation of the §1.702(a)(1) period raised on request for reconsideration of patent term adjustment under 37 CFR 1.705(d) will be dismissed as untimely filed.

of allowance, the application for patent term adjustment is **DISMISSED**.

On September 26, 2008, the Office mailed the Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) in the above-identified application. The Notice stated that the patent term adjustment (PTA) to date is 0 days. On December 22, 2008, applicant timely submitted the instant application for patent term adjustment³. Applicant maintains that an additional period of adjustment should be entered as the Office mailed a first Office action in response to applicant's request for continued examination filed June 25, 2007 on September 7, 2007, but then withdrew that Office action and mailed a corrected Office action on March 4, 2008. Applicant asserts entitlement to an adjustment of 130 days for Office delay for the period from the date four months from the filing date of the RCE, October 25, 2007, to the date of mailing of the corrected Office action, March 4, 2008.

Applicant states that the above-identified application is not subject to a terminal disclaimer.

Applicant's argument has been considered, but not found persuasive. A notification under 35 U.S.C. 132 was mailed on September 7, 2007. Thereafter, a second notification under 35 U.S.C. 132 was mailed on March 4, 2008. The mailing of a second Office action withdrawing the first action does not negate the fact that the Office took action in this application within the meaning of § 1.702(a)(2) on September 7, 2007. Accordingly, entry of an additional period of adjustment of 130 days for Office delay in mailing a further notification is not warranted.

The Office acknowledges submission of the \$200.00 fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.18(e) for consideration of the application for patent term adjustment under 37 CFR 1.705(b).

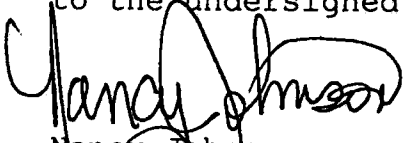
Any request for reconsideration of the patent term adjustment indicated on the patent must be timely filed within 2 months after issuance pursuant to 37 CFR 1.705(d) and must include payment of the required fee under 37 CFR 1.18(e).

The application is being forwarded to the Office of Data Management for issuance of the patent. The patent term

³ PALM records indicate that the issue fee was also paid on December 22, 2008.

adjustment indicated on the patent will include any additional patent term adjustment accrued for Office delay in issuing the patent after payment of the issue fee and all outstanding requirements having been met.

Telephone inquiries specific to this matter should be directed to the undersigned at (571) 272-3219.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nancy Johnson", written over the printed name.

Nancy Johnson
Senior Petitions Attorney
Office of Petitions



United States Patent and Trademark Office

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Simplification of Patent Term Adjustment

Action:

Patent term adjustment should be simplified by providing that an applicant is **not** entitled to patent term adjustment unless the USPTO fails to issue the patent within three years from the date the applicant requested examination.

Background Information:

The patent term adjustment (PTA) provisions of the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) allow for term adjustment: (1) if the USPTO fails to initially act on an application within fourteen months of its filing date; (2) if the USPTO fails to respond to a reply or appeal by applicant within four months of the reply or appeal; (3) if the USPTO fails to act on an application within four months of a Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (BPAI) or court decision in an application containing allowable claims; (4) if the USPTO fails to issue a patent within four months of the date the issue fee was paid; (5) if the USPTO fails to issue a patent within three years of its filing date; (6) if issue of a patent was delayed due to imposition of a secrecy order; (7) if issue of a patent was delayed due to an interference proceeding; or (8) if the issue of a patent was delayed due to successful appellate review. This PTA smorgasbord requires the USPTO and applicants to monitor numerous events during the prosecution of the application to determine the appropriate term adjustment, and often results in applicants obtaining patent term adjustment despite the fact that the patent has an unadjusted term of longer than seventeen years from grant.

The purpose of the patent term adjustment provision in the AIPA was to guarantee that diligent applicants would still have a patent term of at least seventeen years from grant under the twenty-year patent term system. If the USPTO issues the application within three years from its filing date, any patent term adjustment operates to overcompensate the patentee. PTA should be limited to the situations in which the USPTO delayed processing or examination of the patent and this delay resulted in the application pending before the USPTO for more than three years.

Options Considered:

Option 1:

The USPTO would limit the grounds for receiving patent term adjustment to the USPTO's failure to issue the application within three years from the actual filing date of an application filed under 35 USC 111(a), and the date of fulfillment of the requirements of 35 USC 371 in a Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) international application. The term of the patent would be adjusted one day for each day after the end of the three-year period until the patent is issued. The period of adjustment under 35 U.S.C. § 154(b) would be reduced by any period of further examination pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 132(b) (request for continued examination (RCE) filing) and any period of appellate review by the BPAI or by a Federal court, except if the patent was issued under a decision reversing an adverse determination of patentability.

Advantages:

By removing some of the mandates of 35 U.S.C. § 154(b), the USPTO could eliminate some of the PTA calculations that presently are necessary. Moreover, by limiting patent term adjustment to guarantees of issuing the application within three years (subject to exceptions for RCE and unsuccessful appellate review) the USPTO would remain consistent with Congressional intent to guarantee diligent applicants a seventeen-year term (from grant) if they are not claiming priority to an earlier filed application.

Option 2:

The USPTO would eliminate patent term adjustment (except for applications raising national security concerns) and provide that if an application has been pending three years from the actual filing date of an application filed under 35 USC 111(a), and the date of fulfillment of the requirements of 35 USC 371 in a PCT international application), the applicant may request that the USPTO immediately issue a patent that contains all of the claims pending at the time of such request. The USPTO would provide "further examination" of such patents that track the examination process, except that the scope of the claims could not be enlarged through the process. The patentee would have to pay for further examination and when the examination process is excluded, the USPTO would issue a reexamination-like certificate at which time the patent would be entitled to a presumption of validity. Moreover, reexamination would be unavailable to a patent undergoing "further examination" before a certificate is issued and the patent will be considered surrendered by operation of law and further examination terminated if the application files a reissue patent (e.g., to enlarge the claims) before a certificate is issued (to avoid complex proceedings).

Advantages:

By providing applicants with an option to have the patent issued three years after the date the applicant requested examination, applicants are providing industries who would not be concerned with an adjustment at the end of the patent term an option to enforce the patent earlier in the process. By issuing the patent, industries could seek to enforce the claims at the time of the request (albeit without the presumption of validity) and in addition, continue the examination process to conclude with the issuance of a reexamination-like certificate, and if the certificate indicates granted claims, a patent that is presumed valid. The USPTO in return would be removing many of the administrative burdens of the AIPA concerning patent term adjustment.

Option 3:

The USPTO would only amend the existing patent term adjustment provisions to make patent term adjustment determinations a post grant activity.

Advantages:

This option makes changes that would be necessary to make patent term adjustment determination a workable process.

USPTO Recommended Course of Action:

Explore the options considered with the small business community and other key stakeholders.

Implementation Schedule

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Work Breakdown Structure	Task Name	Start	Finish	Project Lead
21	Legislation/Rules 1a, 1b, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g, 1h: LR-1 - Legislation/Rules - 2004	06/03/02	01/14/08	B. Spar
21.1	Phase I - Fee bill passes (refer to FR-1 timeline for detailed fee bill events) (LR-1)	08/01/03	08/01/03	
21.2	Phase II (LR-1)	06/03/02	01/10/06	
21.2.1	Draft legislation (LR-1)	06/03/02	03/18/03	
21.2.2	Obtain administration clearance (LR-1)	10/02/03	01/02/04	
21.2.3	Introduce legislation (LR-1)	01/02/04	04/02/04	
21.2.4	Enact legislation (LR-1)	09/30/04	09/30/04	
21.2.5	Review of interim and proposed rules (LR-1)	12/01/04	01/10/05	
21.2.5.1	Review by Solicitor's Office (LR-1)	12/01/04	01/03/05	
21.2.5.2	Review by OGC (LR-1)	01/03/05	01/10/05	
21.2.6	Publish proposed rules and interim rules (LR-1)	02/10/05	04/01/05	
21.2.7	Comment period closes (LR-1)	04/01/05	06/01/05	
21.2.8	Review of final rules by Solicitor's Office (LR-1)	08/01/05	09/01/05	
21.2.9	Review by OGC (LR-1)	09/01/05	09/12/05	
21.2.10	Publish final rules (LR-1)	09/12/05	11/10/05	
21.2.11	Effective date (LR-1)	01/10/06	01/10/06	
21.3	Phase III (LR-1)	06/03/02	01/14/08	
21.3.1	Draft legislation (LR-1)	06/03/02	03/18/03	
21.3.2	Obtain administration clearance (LR-1)	10/03/03	01/02/06	
21.3.3	Introduce legislation (LR-1)	01/02/06	04/03/06	
21.3.4	Enact legislation (LR-1)	09/29/06	09/29/06	
21.3.5	Review of interim and proposed rules (LR-1)	12/01/06	01/14/08	

21.3.5.1	Review by Solicitor's Office (LR-1)	12/01/06	01/02/07	
21.3.5.2	Review by OGC (LR-1)	01/02/07	01/10/07	
21.3.5.3	Publish proposed rules and interim rules (LR-1)	02/09/07	04/02/07	
21.3.5.4	Comment period closes (LR-1)	04/02/07	06/01/07	
21.3.5.5	Review of final rules by Solicitor's Office (LR-1)	08/01/07	09/03/07	
21.3.5.6	Review by OGC (LR-1)	09/03/07	09/10/07	
21.3.5.7	Publish final rules (LR-1)	09/10/07	11/12/07	
21.3.5.8	Effective date (LR-1)	01/14/08	01/14/08	
21	Legislation/Rules 1a, 1b, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g, 1h: LR-1 - Legislation/Rules - 2004	06/03/02	01/14/08	B. Spar
21.1	Phase I - Fee bill passes (refer to FR-1 timeline for detailed fee bill events) (LR-1)	08/01/03	08/01/03	
21.2	Phase II (LR-1)	06/03/02	01/10/06	
21.2.1	Draft legislation (LR-1)	06/03/02	03/18/03	
21.2.2	Obtain administration clearance (LR-1)	10/02/03	01/02/04	
21.2.3	Introduce legislation (LR-1)	01/02/04	04/02/04	
21.2.4	Enact legislation (LR-1)	09/30/04	09/30/04	
21.2.5	Review of interim and proposed rules (LR-1)	12/01/04	01/10/05	
21.2.5.1	Review by Solicitor's Office (LR-1)	12/01/04	01/03/05	
21.2.5.2	Review by OGC (LR-1)	01/03/05	01/10/05	
21.2.6	Publish proposed rules and interim rules (LR-1)	02/10/05	04/01/05	
21.2.7	Comment period closes (LR-1)	04/01/05	06/01/05	
21.2.8	Review of final rules by Solicitor's Office (LR-1)	08/01/05	09/01/05	
21.2.9	Review by OGC (LR-1)	09/01/05	09/12/05	
21.2.10	Publish final rules (LR-1)	09/12/05	11/10/05	
21.2.11	Effective date (LR-1)	01/10/06	01/10/06	

21.3	Phase III (LR-1)	06/03/02	01/14/08	
21.3.1	Draft legislation (LR-1)	06/03/02	03/18/03	
21.3.2	Obtain administration clearance (LR-1)	10/03/03	01/02/06	
21.3.3	Introduce legislation (LR-1)	01/02/06	04/03/06	
21.3.4	Enact legislation (LR-1)	09/29/06	09/29/06	
21.3.5	Review of interim and proposed rules (LR-1)	12/01/06	01/14/08	
21.3.5.1	Review by Solicitor's Office (LR-1)	12/01/06	01/02/07	
21.3.5.2	Review by OGC (LR-1)	01/02/07	01/10/07	
21.3.5.3	Publish proposed rules and interim rules (LR-1)	02/09/07	04/02/07	
21.3.5.4	Comment period closes (LR-1)	04/02/07	06/01/07	
21.3.5.5	Review of final rules by Solicitor's Office (LR-1)	08/01/07	09/03/07	
21.3.5.6	Review by OGC (LR-1)	09/03/07	09/10/07	
21.3.5.7	Publish final rules (LR-1)	09/10/07	11/12/07	
21.3.5.8	Effective date (LR-1)	01/14/08	01/14/08	

KEY: =online business system =fees =forms =help =laws/regulations =definition (glossary)

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